

and shelter.

(www.dfr.state.nc.us).

Nonpoint Source Management Program :: Forestry

North Carolina?s forest land is one of the state?s greatest assets, providing economic value and adding to the quality of life for its citizens. However, forestry activities can cause significant water quality problems if improperly managed. Sources of nonpoint source (NPS) pollution associated with forestry activities include removal of streamside vegetation, road construction and use, timber harvesting, and mechanical preparation for the planting of trees.

Road construction and road use are the primary sources of NPS pollution on forested lands, contributing up to 90 percent of the total sediment from forestry operations. Harvesting trees in the area beside a stream can affect water quality by removing vegetation that stabilizes the streambanks and filters sediment and other pollutants, and by reducing the shading that regulates water temperature. These changes can not only degrade the water quality and fisheries but also harm aquatic life by limiting sources of food, shade,

The North Carolina Division of Forest Resources (DFR) is directly involved with forest management assistance to private landowners, reforestation services, forest fire prevention and suppression, and insect and disease control programs. The Division also is involved in the operation of tree seedling nurseries, long range forestry planning and technical development, water quality controls, urban forestry assistance, training, and support to volunteer fire departments and forestry education. For more information, please go to DFR's web site

- North Carolina Division of Forest Resources
- USEPA Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters

Forestry Links

North Carolina Division of Forest Resources - NPS Unit